REMARKS

Reconsideration of the application in view of the above amendments and the following remarks is respectfully requested. Claims 27-44 have been canceled. Claims 1, 6, 11-18, 20, and 22-26 have been amended. Claims 45-60 have been added. Claims 1-26 and 45-60 are currently pending in the application.

In the Office Action, the Examiner objected to the Abstract for being in excess of 150 words. The Abstract has been amended to shorten it to less than 150 words. Thus, Applicants request that this objection be withdrawn.

CLAIM REJECTIONS - 35 U.S.C. §112

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 18-20, 22, 24, 25, 27-30, 32, 33, 35-39, 41, 42, and 44 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. Specifically, the Examiner noted that some of the terms in the rejected claims lacked antecedent basis. Claims 27-30, 32, 33, 35-39, 41, 42, and 44 have been canceled. With regard to claims 1, 18-20, 22, 24, and 25, they have been amended to remove the insufficient antecedent basis problem. Accordingly, Applicants request that this rejection be withdrawn.

CLAIM REJECTIONS – 35 U.S.C. §103

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 11-13, 17-20, 22, 23, 25, 27-29, 33, 34, 36-38, 42, and 43 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Royce et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,748,884) in view of Chen et al. (U.S. Publication No.

US2004/0119736). Claims 27-29, 33, 34, 36-38, 42, and 43 have been canceled.

Independent claims 1 and 18 have been amended to claim the invention more distinctly.

<u>Claim 1</u>

Independent claim 1 has been amended, and as amended, now recites:

A system for event notification, comprising:
an event buffer;
a first node, the first node detecting a situation of interest on the first node and
   generating a first event in response thereto, the first node sending
   information pertaining to the first event to the event buffer to be stored
   therein; and
a remote computing system, the remote computing system displaying a first set of
   status information for the first node that was previously obtained from a
   server, the remote computing system polling the event buffer for new
   events and in response to detecting the first event, the remote computing
   system interacting again with the server to obtain therefrom a set of
   updated status information for the first node, the remote computing system
   thereafter displaying the updated status information.

Claim 1 has been amended to make it clear that: (1) a remote computing system

displays a first set of status information for a first node; (2) the first set of status

information was previously obtained from a server; (3) the remote computing system

polls an event buffer for new events; (4) <u>in response to detecting a first event, the remote</u>

<u>computing system interacts with the server again to obtain a set of updated status</u>

<u>information for the first node</u>; and (5) the remote computing system displays the updated

status information for the first node. These amendments are fully supported by the

Specification and the Drawings (see, for example, Fig. 6, page 4, lines 12-23, page 21,

line 1 to page 22, line 22).

Amended claim 1 provides an advantageous system for determining when to

interact with a server to obtain a set of updated status information for a node. By

interacting with the server <u>in response to detecting an event</u>, the remote computing

system interacts with the server when the status information for the node has been updated. That way, network resources are conserved (i.e. the remote computing system does not waste the server's time or the network's bandwidth by obtaining status information for the node when the status information has not been updated). Such a system is neither disclosed nor suggested by Royce and Chen, taken individually or in combination.

Royce discloses a system for automatically notifying parties when certain events occur. While Royce does disclose detecting events and then, in response, sending notifications to one or more parties, there is nothing in Royce that discloses or suggests an event buffer or polling an event buffer for events. There also is no mention in Royce of, in response to detecting an event, interacting with a server to obtain a set of updated status information for a node. Thus, taken alone, Royce fails to disclose or suggest several aspects of claim 1.

The same is true for Chen. While Chen does disclose a system wherein an event obtaining module 24 checks a storage 68 for events and then updates a display based upon the events, there is absolutely no mention in Chen of, in response to detecting an event, interacting with a server to obtain a set of updated status information for a node. A point to note regarding Chen is that after the event obtaining module 24 obtains event information from the storage 68, the event obtaining module 24 directly proceeds to update the display with the event information. The event obtaining module 24 does not interact with a server to obtain a set of updated status information for a node. There is absolutely no such teaching or suggestion in Chen. Overall, Chen is not concerned with the problem of determining when to interact with a server. Since Chen is not directed to this problem, it should come as no surprise that Chen does not provide a solution for it.

As argued above, neither Royce nor Chen disclose or suggest "in response to detecting the first event, the remote computing system interacting again with the server to obtain therefrom a set of updated status information for the first node", as recited in claim 1. That being the case, even if the references were combined (assuming for the sake of argument that it would have been obvious to combine the references), the combination still would not produce the system of claim 1. Thus, for at least this reason, Applicants submit that claim 1 is patentable over Royce and Chen, taken individually or in combination.

Applicants further submit that claims 2, 6, 7, 11-13, and 17, which depend from claim 1, are likewise patentable over Royce and Chen for at least the reasons given above in connection with claim 1.

Claim 18

Independent claim 18 has been amended, and as amended, now recites:

A network for event notification, comprising:
an event forwarding mechanism in each node of a cluster for forwarding detected
    events to each other node;
an event buffer of said cluster to receive and store each event forwarded from a
    node from an event forwarding mechanism; and
a remote event monitor for periodically polling said event buffer for changes in
    pertinent events, and in response to detecting one or more new pertinent
    events, the remote event monitor causing updated status information
    pertaining to one or more nodes in said cluster to be obtained from a
    server and causing the updated status information to be displayed.

Claim 18 has been amended to make it clear that, <u>in response to detecting one or more new pertinent events, the remote event monitor causes updated status information pertaining to one or more nodes in a cluster to be obtained from a server</u>. This amendment is fully supported by the Specification and the Drawings (see, for example, Fig. 6, page 4, lines 19-23, page 22, lines 8-22).

The network of claim 18 is neither disclosed nor suggested by Royce and Chen, taken individually or in combination. While Royce does disclose detecting events and then, in response, sending notifications to one or more parties, there is nothing in Royce that discloses or suggests, in response to detecting one or more new pertinent events, causing updated status information pertaining to one or more nodes in a cluster to be obtained from a server. Similarly, while Chen does disclose a system wherein an event obtaining module 24 checks a storage 68 for events and then updates a display based upon the events, there is absolutely no mention in Chen of, in response to detecting one or more new pertinent events, causing updated status information pertaining to one or more nodes in a cluster to be obtained from a server. Since neither reference discloses or suggests at least this aspect of claim 18, even if the references were combined (assuming for the sake of argument that it would have been obvious to combine the references), the combination still would not produce the network of claim 18. Thus, for at least this reason, Applicants submit that claim 18 is patentable over Royce and Chen, taken individually or in combination.

Applicants further submit that claims 19-20, 22, 23, and 25, which depend from claim 18, are likewise patentable over Royce and Chen for at least the reasons given above in connection with claim 18.

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 3-5, 8-10, 21, 30, and 39 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Royce in view of Chen and further in view of Labovitz et al. (U.S. Publication No. US2003/0037136). Claims 30 and 39 have been canceled. With regard to claims 3-5, 8-10, and 21, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 3-5 and 8-10 depend from claim 1, and claim 21 depends from claim 18. If it is shown that claims 1 and 18 are patentable over Royce, Chen, and Labovitz, then it logically follows that claims 3-5, 8-10, and 21 are likewise patentable over Royce, Chen, and Labovitz.

As argued above, Royce and Chen fail to disclose or suggest at least one aspect of claim 1. This same aspect of claim 1 is also not disclosed or suggested by Labovitz. Therefore, even if the references were combined (assuming for the sake of argument that it would have been obvious to combine the references), the combination still would not produce the system of claim 1. Thus, for at least this reason, Applicants submit that claim 1 is patentable over Royce, Chen, and Labovitz, taken individually or in combination.

Applicants further submit that claims 3-5 and 8-10, which depend from claim 1, are likewise patentable over Royce, Chen, and Labovitz for at least the reasons given above in connection with claim 1.

With regard to claim 18, as argued above, Royce and Chen fail to disclose or suggest at least one aspect of claim 18. This same aspect of claim 18 is also not disclosed or suggested by Labovitz. Therefore, even if the references were combined (assuming for the sake of argument that it would have been obvious to combine the references), the combination still would not produce the network of claim 18. Thus, for at least this reason, Applicants submit that claim 18 is patentable over Royce, Chen, and Labovitz, taken individually or in combination.

Applicants further submit that claim 21, which depends from claim 18, is likewise patentable over Royce, Chen, and Labovitz for at least the reasons given above in connection with claim 18.

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 14-16, 26, 31, 32, 40, and 41 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Royce in view of Chen and further in view of Heidingsfeld et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,823,359). Claims 31, 32, 40, and 41 have been canceled. With regard to claims 14-16 and 26, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 14-16 depend from claim 1, and claim 26 depends from claim 18. If it is shown that claims 1 and 18 are patentable over Royce, Chen, and Heidingsfeld, then it logically follows that claims 14-16 and 26 are likewise patentable over Royce, Chen, and Heidingsfeld.

As argued above, Royce and Chen fail to disclose or suggest at least one aspect of claim 1. This same aspect of claim 1 is also not disclosed or suggested by Heidingsfeld. Therefore, even if the references were combined (assuming for the sake of argument that it would have been obvious to combine the references), the combination still would not produce the system of claim 1. Thus, for at least this reason, Applicants submit that claim 1 is patentable over Royce, Chen, and Heidingsfeld, taken individually or in combination.

Applicants further submit that claims 14-16, which depend from claim 1, are likewise patentable over Royce, Chen, and Heidingsfeld for at least the reasons given above in connection with claim 1.

With regard to claim 18, as argued above, Royce and Chen fail to disclose or suggest at least one aspect of claim 18. This same aspect of claim 18 is also not disclosed or suggested by Heidingsfeld. Therefore, even if the references were combined (assuming for the sake of argument that it would have been obvious to combine the

references), the combination still would not produce the network of claim 18. Thus, for at least this reason, Applicants submit that claim 18 is patentable over Royce, Chen, and Heidingsfeld, taken individually or in combination.

Applicants further submit that claim 26, which depends from claim 18, is likewise patentable over Royce, Chen, and Heidingsfeld for at least the reasons given above in connection with claim 18.

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 24, 35, and 44 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Royce in view of Chen and further in view of Villado et al. (U.S. Publication No. US2004/0111507). Claims 35 and 44 have been canceled. With regard to claim 24, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 24 depends from claim 18. If it is shown that claim 18 is patentable over Royce, Chen, and Villado, then it logically follows that claim 24 is likewise patentable over Royce, Chen, and Villado.

As argued above, Royce and Chen fail to disclose or suggest at least one aspect of claim 18. This same aspect of claim 18 is also not disclosed or suggested by Villado. Therefore, even if the references were combined (assuming for the sake of argument that it would have been obvious to combine the references), the combination still would not produce the network of claim 18. Thus, for at least this reason, Applicants submit that claim 18 is patentable over Royce, Chen, and Villado, taken individually or in combination.

Applicants further submit that claim 24, which depends from claim 18, is likewise patentable over Royce, Chen, and Villado for at least the reasons given above in connection with claim 18.

NEW CLAIMS

New claims 45-60 have been added to claim the invention with the breadth and scope to which Applicants believe they are entitled. Applicants respectfully submit that the new claims are patentable over the art of record.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that all of the pending claims are patentable over the art of record, including any art cited but not applied. Accordingly, allowance of all pending claims is hereby respectfully solicited.
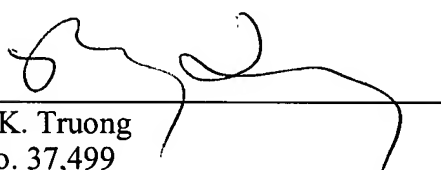
The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned to discuss any issues that may advance prosecution.

No fee is believed to be due specifically in connection with this Reply. To the extent necessary, Applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any fee that may be due in connection with this Reply to our Deposit Account No. 50-1302.

Respectfully submitted,

HICKMAN PALERMO TRUONG & BECKER LLP
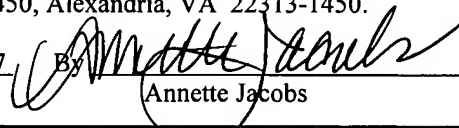
Dated: August 17, 2007

Bobby K. Truong
Reg. No. 37,499

2055 Gateway Place, Suite 550
San Jose, California 95110-1089
Telephone No.: (408) 414-1080 ext. 234
Facsimile No.: (408) 414-1076

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Amendment,Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

On August 17, 2007 By

Annette Jacobs